

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.

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THE HERALD CORPS OF EUROPEAN WAR  
CORRESPONDENT.

We have special correspondents moving  
with each division of the opposing forces of  
France and Prussia, and news agencies in the  
principal capitals—London, Paris, Berlin, Ma-  
drid, Vienna and Florence—so that nothing  
of an important news character escapes our  
vigilant representatives.

Our news agencies in the principal cities of  
Europe, and our system of travelling corre-  
spondents, have been long established, a fact  
the readers of the HERALD have no doubt long  
since become familiar with, and as our letters  
from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for  
years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon  
the war, or that our opinions upon the proba-  
ble success of either belligerent in contem-  
plated movements come by the cable. Our  
only aim is to give to the public the fullest,  
the most reliable, and the most authentic  
record of facts as they occur in the grand  
operations of the contending armies.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.—  
FRANK, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
12th st.—THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DARING DEED, THE  
DETECTIVE—BROTHER BILL AND BROTHER BEN.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—OPERA HOUSE—  
LITTLE FAULT.
- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st. between 5th and 6th avs.—  
KIP VAN WINKLE.
- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—SHARPE'S TRAGEDY  
OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
- WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner 26th st.—PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
- TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VA-  
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
- THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL  
AND MUSICAL ACTS, &c.
- SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 225 Broadway.—  
NIGRO MINSTRELS, PARSONS, BULLSQUERS, &c.
- KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 206 Broadway.—  
LE PETIT FAULT—THE ONLY LEON.
- BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NIGRO MIN-  
STRELS, BULLSQUERS, &c.
- TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third ave-  
nue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
- LEEDS' ART GALLERY, 87 and 89 Broadway.—  
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.
- DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.
- EMPIRE RINK, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—  
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
- CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av. between 5th and  
6th sts.—THEODORE TOMPA'S POPULAR CONCERT.
- STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL  
AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 8, 1870.

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WALL STREET—DOUBT AND DULNESS.—The  
Gold Room was comparatively dull yesterday  
and the price of the precious metal was steady  
at 114 & 114½. The speculative feeling is in  
abeyance until it is possible to learn something  
of the probable destiny of Europe after the  
remarkable change in France. Hence in the  
doubt of the future Wall street falls into its  
old habit of doing nothing.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Mr. Schuyler Colfax  
has announced his purpose to retire from  
public life upon the expiration of his present  
term of office. This is all gammon, of course;  
but what does it mean? What kind of gam-  
mon is it exactly? Andrew Johnson also an-  
nounced early in his term of office that he  
would retire to the obscurity of Tennessee  
when his time was out, and tried with all his  
might not to keep his word. He put that  
little point to windward to provide against any  
disappointment in future aspirations. Is that  
what Colfax means? Lincoln also made the  
same announcement, apparently to have active  
opponents count without him in their opera-  
tions. Is this the point with Colfax? He  
certainly cannot stand for the Presidency for  
the next term. Grant leaves no opportunity;  
and it may be that Colfax believes that four  
years of retirement would give him a good  
strategic position when the Presidency is dis-  
cussed in 1874.

The Impending Siege of Paris—Will the  
War be Pushed to the Bitter End?

The news from Europe which we publish  
this morning, though not indicating very  
clearly or definitely the course which events  
there are about to take, still contains elements  
of a very important character. The Prussian  
army is marching upon Paris, and nothing  
appears to be done, either through military or  
diplomatic means, to check the advance. The  
authorities of Paris are, on their part, prepar-  
ing to oppose a determined resistance to the  
enemy. General Trochu appears to be the  
leader on whom the hopes of the country rest,  
and he has already had some difficulty with  
the newly constituted authorities, but for so far  
has been able to carry his point. General  
Vinoy's corps of thirty thousand men is  
reported to have escaped the Prussians and  
reached Paris in safety. Strasbourg and Metz  
still hold out against the Prussians, but the  
usual predictions of their immediate surrender  
are indulged in.

So much for the military side of the ques-  
tion. As to the diplomatic side there is even  
still less to be said. If Jules Favre, the Presi-  
dent of the new provisional government, has  
sought an interview with the King of Prussia,  
as was announced yesterday, we have not,  
at the present moment, any information as to  
what took place. We are informed, however,  
in our London special despatches, that the  
English government, in conjunction with  
other neutral Powers, is about to make  
an earnest appeal to Prussia to conclude  
peace on the basis of the following proposi-  
tions:—

- 1.—French territory to be held inviolate.
- 2.—France to pay to Germany the expenses of the  
war.
- 3.—A general disarmament of France.
- 4.—The destruction of all the forts in Alsace and  
Lorraine.

Our correspondent intimates that these terms  
are acceptable to the French republic; but no  
such opinion can be predicated of the King of  
Prussia and his great councillor, Count Bismarck.  
On the contrary, we are informed that  
Prussia repels the idea of intervention on the  
part of outside Powers, and will be satisfied  
with nothing less than the annexation of the  
provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. She pro-  
poses, evidently, to dictate her own terms after  
she has gained possession of the capital, and is  
not inclined to listen to any overtures of peace  
and reconciliation until Paris is in her hands.  
But if we are to place reliance in the judgment  
and skill of General Trochu that event is not so  
close at hand; for he asserts confidently that  
Paris is safe. Meantime the recognition of the  
provisional republican government of France by  
our own government is about to be made,  
President Grant having already, as we are  
informed, issued an order to that effect, and  
having gone on to Washington last night to  
forward immediate official action on the  
subject.

These are all the important elements of the  
news received up to a late hour last night. We  
pass over without comment the unfavorable  
opinion volunteered by the Duke de Grammont,  
now a refugee in London, as to the new pro-  
visional government of France, and the medley  
of statements telegraphed from Paris on the  
same subject. Enough to say that the republic  
has been proclaimed in France, that that  
proclamation has been solemnly and seriously  
endorsed by the whole French people, and that  
a republican form of government there is now  
an accomplished fact.

The great question of the hour is, will the  
King of Prussia accept propositions of peace  
on behalf of the French republic, or will he  
persist in his resolution of marching upon and  
investing Paris and subjecting that splendid  
capital to all the horrors of a siege? We think  
that, for the sake of the peace of Europe, he  
ought to be satisfied with the wonderful suc-  
cess he has already obtained, and ought to  
accept the offer for disbanding the French  
army—which is the best guarantee of peace  
that can be given—and withdraw his victorious  
armies from the soil of France. History would  
accord to him and his people more glory for  
that generous and magnanimous policy than  
even for the marvellous military skill by  
which their campaign was conducted.

But if the King of Prussia should refuse to  
listen to peace overtures and insist on dictat-  
ing terms from the Tuilleries he may find that  
the war has only really begun, and that his  
own crown and dynasty, as well as those of  
all the potentates of Europe, are endangered  
by its continuance. The French people are  
not going to let their capital fall into the hands  
of the enemy without the most desperate ef-  
forts to save it. Paris is prepared to stand  
a siege. Her fortifications are strong enough  
to hold in check for an indefinite period all the  
armies that Prussia can hurl against them.  
The very name of republic has a talismanic  
influence, and the example of France may  
communicate itself to Germany, Italy, Spain  
and, perhaps, to Great Britain, until, the  
people rising everywhere and proclaiming  
their right to self-government, all thrones may  
share the fate of Napoleon's.

The King of Prussia must recognize that the  
original cause of war has disappeared with the  
fall of the Emperor and that the establishment  
of a republic in France has changed the whole  
aspect of the question. At first the  
sympathies of the people of the United  
States were, it must be admitted, strongly  
in favor of Germany and its unification.  
They saw that the war was undertaken by the  
French Emperor most carelessly, with the  
purpose of checking the progress of the German  
States towards a union in one government and  
of seizing portions of the German territory;  
and therefore they hailed with delight the  
news of German victories. But now the posi-  
tion is changed. The French people,  
resuming control of their own destinies,  
disown the ambitious pretensions of their late  
ruler, and offer to disband their armies and  
to live henceforth in peace and good fellow-  
ship with their German neighbors. What  
more ought the Germans to demand, except it  
may be the dismantling of Strasbourg and  
some others of the fortified places on their  
frontier as a material guarantee that they shall  
not be subjected to another invasion from  
France? The sympathies of the people of the  
United States are now very decidedly with the  
French people, not only because the latter  
have been sufficiently punished and humbled  
for the fault of their late ruler, but because  
the American republic was aided in its own  
early struggle by the government and people  
of France, and because the French people  
now place themselves upon the great principle

of popular government on which our own  
greatness has been built up.

And we may say, in this connection, that  
President Grant could not perform an act that  
would be more agreeable to the whole Ameri-  
can people or more opportune than the issuing  
of the order to which we have referred,  
instructing Minister Washburne to recognize  
officially the provisional republican govern-  
ment of France. That is due to the past and  
to the present.

The fact is that King William and Count  
Bismarck have done more for republicanism  
than all the ranting fanatics like Kosuth,  
Garibaldi, Mazzini and Victor Hugo could  
ever achieve. They have relieved the French  
people from the incubus of the Bonaparte  
dynasty, which might otherwise have weighed  
them down and stifled their aspirations for  
republican institutions indefinitely. The  
Prussians have, therefore, in that sense been  
the benefactors of France, as well as of the  
other nations which, following the example,  
may overthrow royal dynasties and substitute  
for them the great principle of popular govern-  
ment. Better far for the King of Prussia and  
all other advocates of the divine right of  
kings if the old and feeble Emperor of the  
French had been allowed to continue his rule  
over France and to die in the imperial purple;  
for, after all, Napoleon was the friend of peace  
and order, and his famous declaration after the  
coup d'état of December 2, 1851, that the  
empire was peace—"l'Empire c'est la paix"—  
was meant to be sincere. The same desire to  
prevent a needless sacrifice of life governed  
him in determining on the surrender at Sedan.  
But thus it is that Providence, in the accom-  
plishment of great results, often makes use of  
means apparently the most opposite and im-  
probable; and if the issue of the present war is to  
be the establishment of the French republic,  
to be followed in time by the creation of the  
United States of Europe, the world will be in-  
debted for the blessing to the two greatest  
enemies of republicanism—the Emperor of  
the French and the King of Prussia.

The War Situation—The Advance on Paris.

The despatches this morning announce the  
continued advance of the victorious Prussians  
on Paris and the hurried preparations for de-  
fence within the fortifications of the city. The  
Germans advance by forced marches, evi-  
dently intent on attacking while the new gov-  
ernment is in the confusion of organization.  
Inside the city, however, the new government  
appears to have more method and more hearty  
support than the old. While there may have  
been a suspicion of lukewarmness on the  
part of the French people in the  
war for the perpetuation of the  
Napoleonic dynasty, there is no  
doubt of their strong earnestness in the  
war for the defence of the republic. Three  
heavy columns of Germans comprise the  
advance—one on the Oise, one on the Marne  
and the other on the Aube. The centre is at  
Epervy, the right centre at Solons, the  
right at some point on the Oise south of St.  
Quentin, and the left is at some point on the  
Aube. These columns when deployed in  
front of the city will probably extend from the  
Seine on the north to the Marne on the south-  
east, where they will confront the heavy  
works of Aubervilliers, De Noisy, De Rosny  
and De Nogent, immense detached fortresses  
which they will have to take before they  
can come within range of the inner works.  
With the French enthusiasm excited by the  
declaration of a republic, a resolute and deter-  
mined defence will be made in these fortresses  
and in the inner lines, and Von Moltke and the  
Crown Prince will find more difficult work  
than they encountered at Sedan. The defence  
of Strasbourg, a city almost foreign to France,  
may serve as a fair criterion of what the de-  
fence of the capital will be. But it is to be  
hoped yet, the Napoleonic dynasty being  
overthrown, that the Prussian king will recog-  
nize the fact that the enemy that he came to  
fight exists no longer, and that sweet peace  
will hover over the whole face of France before  
the disastrous siege commences.

PRUSSIA'S DIFFICULTY.—Why has Prussia  
won? Because all Germany in this struggle is  
a unit. Will this unity continue? It will be well  
if it does. It ought not to be forgotten, however,  
that the German peoples have many things to do  
and not a few things to settle before the Father-  
land, away from pressure, is an absolute  
unit. Do the German peoples see the ques-  
tion properly? How do the kings and the  
grand dukes feel? If, as the result of this  
war, Bavaria and Wurtemberg and Baden and  
Hesse do not join the Northern Confederation  
and emphatically endorse the empire,  
France, backed by the whole force of the  
South, may take terrible revenge. Germany  
has done well, because Germany has acted  
as a unit. It will be well for Germany,  
and, as we think, well for the world, if the  
German people fully comprehend the secret  
of their success. There is great need for  
hurrying up. Bismarck and Von Moltke  
cannot live forever. A word to the wise.

THE BRAWLERS AND MISCHIEF MAKERS.—  
Garibaldi, Mazzini and all that crew who  
for twenty years past have been trying to  
establish a republic in France, a republic  
in Italy, a republic in Spain, a republic  
everywhere that their noisy agitation could  
reach, or their assassination plots could supply  
the events of the last few weeks. The King of  
Prussia has done more for republicanism in a  
month than these spouters have done in twenty  
years. Their game for the establishment of a  
red republic, *democratique et social*, is not  
likely to win. The French people incline to a  
moderate form of the republican article, which  
they will accept soberly. There will be no  
"goddess of reason," no "reign of terror" this  
time, if we can judge from the indications in  
Paris.

THE MORMON OUTRAGES.—We have re-  
ferred before to the reported outrages which  
the Mormons have recently been guilty of  
towards Gentiles and apostate Mormons. The  
details are published this morning in another  
column, and fully confirm the story as it first  
came by telegraph. A conflict seems threat-  
ening between the United States and the Mor-  
mon authorities, and if it actually comes there  
is no question as to the way in which it will  
result. The leaders in the Church seem to  
have lost all idea of policy as well as of equity.  
A war is what their enemies in Congress most  
wish and what they can least afford.

Recognition of the French Republic by  
General Grant.

President Grant sent an order from Long  
Branch to the State Department in Wash-  
ington yesterday to recognize the new French re-  
public. That the order might be promptly  
carried out he proceeded to Washington him-  
self in the evening. We may expect that our  
Minister in Paris will, therefore, be instructed  
to recognize at once the republic which the  
will of the French people has raised upon the  
ruins of the Bonaparte dynasty. This action  
of General Grant will be popular with all  
classes, and only confirms the idea that he has  
been watching the progress of events in  
Europe with calmness and deliberation. The  
recognition of the republican government in  
France may give a new complexion to the war  
if it should be continued.

In the present state of Europe the French  
republic is more than all else to Americans.  
Our people gave their cheers to the Germans  
in so far as they were right—in so far as they  
were striking against a tyranny. They ex-  
tended an overflowing sympathy to the Ger-  
mans here in their rejoicings over the vic-  
tories of the armies of the Fatherland,  
because all felt that these victories of an  
honest, earnest, liberty-loving people tended  
to cast down a throne that was founded in  
oppression; to destroy a government that had  
repressed the liberty of Europe, retarded the  
progress of all the peoples within the sphere  
of its influence and utterly demoralized France.  
To throw down such a throne was to pro-  
pagate American ideas. Moreover, our people  
had a special quarrel with this last ruler of  
France, and saw his trouble with a satisfaction  
that remembered his Mexican enterprise—his  
impudent attempt to take advantage of what  
he supposed to be our ruin. For all these  
reasons the vast majority of Americans hurled  
with our German citizens over all the  
victories of the German princes.

But Americans also have their natural ten-  
derness for France, and they distinguish  
between France and the empire very clearly.  
For the empire they had no good will; for  
France herself, above all for a French republic,  
they can have no sentiment but that of  
generous enthusiasm. This French republic  
is before us. So far as the war against Louis  
Napoleon went American sentiment and Ger-  
man were one. Beyond that they part com-  
pany. We can have no sympathy with a Ger-  
man monarch warring against a French  
republic. Our German fellow citizens, if they  
were truly in heart and soul citizens of this  
republic, would to-day feel themselves nearer  
to that republic in Paris than to the semi-des-  
potic Power that is in the field against it, and  
to escape from which Power many of them  
first came to this country.

The American people will certainly approve  
the action of the President. The American  
republic should have been the first to extend  
a hand of friendly recognition to a sister re-  
public just claiming its rights and awaiting  
the sympathy of all nations friendly to liberty  
and popular government.

The Republican State Convention—Nomin-  
ation of General Woodford for Governor.

The assembling of this body at Saratoga  
yesterday was an event which created a good  
deal of excitement. A vast crowd of out-  
siders, from all parts of the State, somewhat  
embarrassed the delegates in obtaining seats.  
The proceedings were organized, however,  
very peacefully, by the election of George W.  
Curtiss, of Richmond county, as temporary  
chairman. Curtiss being a good talker and  
bookmaker, of course made a neatly prepared  
speech, claiming for the republican party all  
the virtues which adorn humanity, and refer-  
ring to the democrats as a party guilty of "the  
blackest crimes," and so forth. The organiza-  
tion of the Convention was completed by the  
election of General Van Wyck as permanent  
chairman.

Here the Fenton and Conkling influence  
came into play very prettily and very grace-  
fully. Van Wyck is a Fentonian, but Roscoe  
Conkling was the man to propose him for per-  
manent Chairman of the Convention. His  
election would have been first blood for  
Fenton, only that the sanguinary elements of  
the conflict were neatly expunged by the  
pacific motion of Conkling in favor of the  
enemy's friend. At a late hour the nomi-  
nations were made, the candidates being Horace  
Greeley, proposed by James W. Husted, of  
Westchester, and seconded by General Merritt;  
General Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings  
county, and George W. Curtiss, of Richmond  
county. On the second formal vote General  
Woodford received 253 votes and Horace  
Greeley 105. Woodford therefore received the  
nomination, thus overlooking the services of  
the tried politician, Greeley, for that of the  
soldier, Woodford.

The claims of Mr. Greeley upon his party  
are undoubted. They have proved them-  
selves ungrateful that they did not tender him  
some return for his long services, even though  
it be but the empty honor of a nomination for  
an important office which he could never fill  
by the vote of the people. Still it must be  
soothing to the feelings and the vanity of the  
philosopher (for some philosophers are weak  
enough to be vain) to find that his friends in  
the party recognize, even by a handsome vote  
though a minority one, the value of his long  
years of toil, and that they were willing to  
overlook his little peccadilloes, his wanderings  
after strange gods now and then, his occasional  
vagaries and phantasies, which were all in-  
nocent in their way and did no harm  
to anybody. But, in truth, there is no  
better representative of the republican party  
in the State to-day than Horace Greeley; there  
has been no more earnest worker in the cause  
for a quarter of a century. Who has so per-  
sistently stood by the party from its birth,  
and, indeed, who, we might say, ante-dated  
its birth in agitating the ideas upon which the  
republican party was formed—who so labori-  
ously as Mr. Greeley? The Republican State  
Convention, then, could have done no act so just  
as the nomination of Horace Greeley for Gov-  
ernor. But it appears they failed to see it.  
If he was defeated at the polls, as he was sure  
to be, it would be some consolation to him to  
know that he was beaten by the most popular  
man in the State, John T. Hoffman, and by a  
majority of about seventy thousand of his  
fellow citizens. That honor now, however, is  
reserved, by the act of the Convention, for  
a man who has done little service to the  
party.

The Empress Eugénie—The Empire and the  
Republic.

The Empress Eugénie, but yesterday the  
most brilliant, the most powerful, the most  
envied and apparently the happiest woman in  
all Christendom—"the glass of fashion and  
the mould of form"—the Empress of modern  
society and the chosen goddess of the gay  
world in both hemispheres, is to-day crownless  
and homeless—a fugitive and an exile in a  
foreign land. Her departure from the Tuil-  
eries and from France was a flight as from the  
wild popular vengeance of another Reign of  
Terror, and doubtless in crossing the Belgian  
frontier she thought less of her imperial splen-  
dors swept away than of her personal safety  
secured. She was in no danger; she might  
have retired with deliberation and dignity;  
but in the midst of that fearful commotion in  
Paris how was she to know it? Twenty-two  
years before King Louis Philippe fled as pre-  
cipitately in his pea jacket from the ominous  
tumult of a French revolution, because he knew  
not that the horrible ferocities of the first  
French revolutionary convulsion had passed  
away—that the masses of the French people,  
through that hideous carnival of crime, had  
risen from the revenges of barbarism to the  
responsibilities of civilization.

Yet is hard to believe that Eugénie was not  
in some degree prepared for this sudden col-  
lapse of the Napoleonic empire and dynasty.  
She has been too active and too ambitious as  
a politician in the affairs of the empire, and  
too familiar with the reasons of Napoleon for  
every scheme of his, in his internal policy and  
in diplomacy or war, not to know the dangers  
that encompassed him. Yet she was, doubt-  
less, deceived by the delusions of the *ple-  
bisolite*, and satisfied that, from the glory of  
this war with Prussia, the empire would be  
secured for her son, as its absolute despotism  
had been secured for her husband, by the will  
of the French people. How could she believe  
that the French people, in ratifying the empire  
over and over again, had spoken under the  
pressure of an imperial army, and that with  
this army removed they would speak for them-  
selves without the warning of a single day?

It is all over now, and in the light of the  
restored republic, it is only a matter of amazement  
that the shadowy empire of Louis Na-  
poleon survived so long. For eighteen years,  
with the skill of a conjurer in his domestic  
and foreign policy, he had managed to divert  
the public mind of France from the outrages  
of his usurpation to the glories and prosperity  
of his government at home and abroad. But  
all this time, as we can now see, the French  
people have only submitted to the empire as a  
choice of evils, and that they have been im-  
patiently awaiting their opportunity to replace  
the republic which he (Napoleon) betrayed  
and set aside, but which he had failed to ex-  
tinguish.

It may be that in the glitter and splendors  
of her imperial court, and with emperors,  
kings and queens dancing attendance upon  
her, Eugénie really believed the republic  
dead, the Bourbons a mere tradition, and the  
empire needing only the glory of the rectifica-  
tion of the Rhine frontier to make its trans-  
mission to her son a scene of popular acclama-  
tion. But "how are the mighty fallen and the  
weapons of war perished!" We can hardly  
realize the stupendous events of the last six  
weeks, or that, among them, the Emperor  
Napoleon is a prisoner, his Prince Imperial a  
wandering exile and his Empress a fugitive  
from a back door of the Tuilleries, with only  
a single attendant, and anxious only to escape  
with her life from the surging revolution  
around her. We can hardly believe that this  
trembling fugitive is that magnificent Empress  
who but the other day was welcomed at  
Constantinople by the Sultan with a reception  
excelling in its Oriental splendors the royal  
Asiatic welcome of King Solomon to the  
Queen of Sheba. Can it be true that this  
weeping exile on the Belgian frontier, plead-  
ing for information of her unhappy husband  
and her poor sick boy, is the same person as  
that glorious Empress who in the grand East-  
ern spectacle of the opening of the Suez Canal  
eclipsed in her radiant beauty the charms of  
the gorgeous Cleopatra in all her glory? Yes;  
the glorious Empress whose presence in her  
imperial travels inspired the admiration and  
wonder of Europe, Asia and Africa, and the  
melancholy wanderer in search of the sick boy  
and his father, are one and the same person.  
It is only a change in the character she is  
called to play; and such are the ups and  
downs of crowns and dynasties; and so it has  
been from the beginning, and will be to the  
end.

But the ferocious barbarism which paraded  
the beautiful Queen Zenobia in chains through  
the streets of Rome, which brought the head  
of the beautiful Queen of Scots to the block,  
and the fair, accomplished and courageous  
Marie Antoinette to the guillotine, we may  
hope has ceased to be, or will no more be  
permitted in popular or royal revenges upon  
defeated kings and queens. The exiled Em-  
press Eugénie and her husband and son  
have still before them a fair prospect of the  
quiet, philosophical retirement of Louis  
Philippe and his sensible family. Or Eugénie  
may perchance now find some melancholy  
consolation in sympathetic communion with  
Queen Isabella, or in telling the story of her  
sorrows to the still more unfortunate Empress,  
"poor Carlotta." Nay, the Queen of England,  
untroubled by fears of revolution, is un-  
happier, perhaps, even to-day over the un-  
timely loss of her husband than is the gay,  
brilliant and ambitious Eugénie over the loss  
of the French empire. The imperial family,  
no doubt, as soon as permitted to make their  
own arrangements, will settle in England; for  
where, on the Continent, save in Switzerland,  
can they hope now to rest in peace? They,  
too, have proved the uncertainty of the highest  
earthly glories. "Vanity of vanities, saith the  
preacher, all is vanity."

Ovation to the Reds.—Victor Hugo,  
Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin and Corruschi, the  
Italian banker, have returned to Paris. A  
popular ovation was offered to Victor Hugo;  
but it is said both he and the other returned  
radicals have intimated that for the present  
they will abstain from active participation in  
the movement inaugurated by the establish-  
ment of the new republic. This is certainly a  
wise and commendable resolution, for per-  
sonal, ambitious and partisan ideas should now  
be silenced in view of the paramount duty of  
all Frenchmen to defend their native soil  
against the invading Prussian hosts.

Why Does the Government Hesitate?

This was a question which people asked  
yesterday concerning the recognition of the  
French republic. General Grant has an-  
swered it by recognizing the provisional gov-  
ernment of France officially and promptly last  
evening. There never was any serious  
difficulty in the way of our government  
at Washington recognizing the French re-  
public, or the provisional government which  
just now represents the republic. When  
Queen Isabella was driven from Spain, a  
short time ago, and a provisional government  
was formed in Madrid, our authorities at  
Washington hastened to recognize the new  
Spanish government. The right of Prim and  
Serrano to constitute a new form of govern-  
ment was not disputed. If anybody had  
said that this action on our part  
was premature at that moment he would  
have been considered rash. But our gov-  
ernment admitted the change of power at once  
from the Queen to the people. So also in  
1848, when the French republic of Lamartine,  
Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and  
O'Dillon Barrot and the others who formed the  
first provisional government, was proclaimed,  
the United States eagerly recognized the new  
democratic creation among the list of nations.  
With these precedents before us why should  
the government of the United States hesitate  
to acknowledge the existence of the republic  
in France to-day, which the Corps Législatif  
has proclaimed in Paris, with the consent of  
the people, and which has been accepted in all  
the leading cities throughout France with per-  
fect accord, which is a substantial ratification  
of the revolution?

Surely our government might be satisfied  
with the result of a popular revolution, calmly  
and seriously accomplished, without shedding  
a drop of blood—without the necessity of a  
political arrest—almost without the aid of a  
policeman—under circumstances, too, of ex-  
asperation with the Bonaparte dynasty and  
the defeat of their arms, which might natu-  
rally inflame the excitable passions of a pecu-  
liarly effervescent people. In this light  
General Grant has regarded the question, and  
he has acted promptly and properly.

Spain and Italy—The Opportunity of the  
Republicans.

The complete collapse of the French empire,  
contrary to all expectations, has opened up an  
opportunity to the wandering republicans of  
Europe, who, strange to say, are all or almost  
all southerners. We are not ignorant of the  
fact that there are republicans in Germany;  
but we do the republicans of the North no  
injustice when we say that the republicanism  
of Europe is by very general consent asso-  
ciated with regions south of the Rhine. We  
do not despair of the North. Germany must  
begin to feel that royal figureheads are  
unnecessary. A grand German confederation  
on a republican basis is already more than a  
dream. And why should a German republic  
not embrace Denmark and Sweden and  
Norway?

At the same time it is not to be denied that  
the republican question in Europe is more  
southern than northern. Italy and Spain  
more than Germany caught the contagion  
at the commencement of this century. But  
for the first Bonaparte Italy and Spain as well  
as France would have been and might have  
remained republics. We all know how on  
every occasion that France has given signs of  
republican life the neighboring peninsulas  
have more or less heartily responded. The  
strange thing is, that while both Italy and  
Spain have ever caught from France the re-  
publican contagion, France has always killed  
her own offspring. The year 1848 bade fair  
to give us republics in Spain, in Italy, in  
Portugal, in Germany. The advent of Louis  
Napoleon to power did more than all other  
causes combined to make the republican effort  
of 1848 a failure.

Bonapartism is, for the present, dead.  
France, for the present, is republican. If  
France can make peace with King William  
we know no reason why the French republic  
should not be a success. If the French repub-  
lic makes at all a fair show, why should not  
Spain make an end of Prim and all his mis-  
erable temporizing? And why should not Mazzini  
and Garibaldi carry out their purpose in Italy?  
A French republic, a Spanish republic, a Por-  
tuguese republic, an Italian republic, do not  
any longer seem impossibilities.

A universal republic, a genuine European  
family, does not seem to us to be an im-  
mediate possibility, but we cannot deny that the  
events of the hour are encouraging. It is  
our confident belief that this war will open  
the eyes of all peoples, and that a mighty step  
has been made towards "the parliament of  
man, the federation of the world." We look  
for a republic in Italy. We look for a repub-  
lic in Spain. A good beginning, and the  
result is sure.

LOOKING AFTER SMALL THINGS.—The  
reported arrest of the Princess Mathilde and the  
detention of her luggage are on a par with the  
changing of the names of certain streets in  
Paris—as, for instance, the conversion of the  
Avenue de l'Impératrice to the Avenue Victor  
Noir, and the throwing out of the portraits of  
the Emperor and the Empress from the win-  
dows of the Hotel de Ville. All this sort  
of thing seems very mean. It is looking after the  
smallest matters when the Germans are, as it  
were, at the very gates of Paris, and when the  
public mind should be engrossed by infinitely  
more important considerations.

THE FALL of the Napoleonic dynasty seems  
likely to knock over a whole row of monarch-  
ies, just as schoolboys tumble over rows of  
bricks, the first one knocking down all the  
rest. What a splendid working republican old  
King William is!

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

First Lieutenant R. G. Whitman, of the Third cav-  
alry, has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Penna-  
vania, to accompany recruits for his regiment.  
Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, is discon-  
tinued as a depot or rendezvous for recruits, and will  
be garrisoned under orders of the General commanding  
the Department of the East. The Superintendent  
of the general recruiting service at New York city will  
give directions concerning the proper distribution  
of the recruits and recruiting property now on  
that island.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.